


BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector



FOR THE YEAR

1951

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BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL, 1951

Chairman :

MR. J. PALMER, 11, Bessell Lane, Stapleford

Vice-Chairman :

MR. R. BANKS, 195, Station Road, Beeston

MRS. F. E. BRADLEY, 11, Trent Vale Road, Beeston
MRS. F. WILSON, 2, The City, Beeston
MR. H. BEDDARD, 6, High Street, Stapleford
MR. P. A. BLACKLER, 11, Riverdale Road, Attenborough
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MR. F. W. LITCHFIELD, Moor House, High Road, Toton
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MR. G. F. MATTHEWS, 157, Brookhill Street, Stapleford
MR. H. R. MUNT, Manor Lodge, Beeston
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MR. A. OLDHAM, 206, High Road, Chilwell
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MR. J. R. WOODHOUSE, The Cottage, Bramcote Hills, Bramcote
MR. T. L. V. WHITE, 24, Park Road, Chilwell

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

E. BEBBINGTON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

(a) (b) (c) (d) W. R. BROWNHILL

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :

(a) (b) D. T. JONES

Additional Sanitary Inspectors.

(a) (b) D. J. SMITH

(a) (b) (g) (h) (i) N. J. ADAMS (appointed 9/7/51)

Rodent Officer :

H. LITTLEWOOD

Health Department Clerk-Typist :

(f) E. WINDASS

Pupil-Assistants in Health Department :

K. COLEMAN

M. YOUNG

Clerk:

J. GRIMDITCH

Housing Welfare Department :

Housing Welfare Officer :

(e) P. A. HEWITT

Housing Enquiry Clerk :

J. OXLEY

- (a) Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Joint Examination Board.
- (b) Meat Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (c) Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (d) Sanitary Science (Buildings and Public Works) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (e) Housing Management Diploma of Institute of Housing.
- (f) Diploma in Public Administration.
- (g) City and Guilds Plumbing Certificate :
- (h) National Certificate in Building
- (i) Royal Sanitary Institute Hygiene and Sanitation Certificate

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Once again it is my privilege to present to you my Annual Report on the health of the district.

During the year 1,358 cases of Infectious disease, the great majority of which were measles, were notified.

The Measles epidemic commenced in November 1950, reached its peak in January 1951, and lasted until June. In this time 1,050 cases were notified and although many cases were mild in nature, there were two deaths.

Whooping Cough accounted for 188 notifications and unfortunately one infant died from this most important of childhood infections. Again the opportunity must be taken to stress the importance of the complete and effective isolation of patients.

Three cases of Infantile Paralysis occurred during the year, two of which possibly were associated. No case died.

The Birth Rate is lower than at any time since 1939. The cause is probably economic.

It is pleasing to note that the Infantile Mortality Rate continues to fall, and for the year 1951 was lower than any other district within the County. It is 40% below that of England and Wales as a whole and 46% below the average figure for all the Urban Districts in the County of Nottinghamshire.

During the year it was thought expedient to change the house letting system, and although the new method of letting is one of public preference, one wonders whether sufficient provision has been made for those in real need. It must again be stressed that there is a need for a larger type of house to provide for those who are overcrowded,

living in old and substandard accommodation, and who are suffering considerable ill health from these unsatisfactory conditions.

There seems to be a need for additional bungalows for the aged, and these should be situated, not in small communities on the housing estates but near the localities in which the old people have developed their interests.

No action was required to be taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act 1948. During the year 16 aged people were reported by General Practitioners to the department as in need of hospital care and attention, the social conditions being highly unsatisfactory. In every case the patient was willing to go to hospital. 8 of these were admitted, while five died before their admission could be arranged.

Dr. G. B. Ludlam, the Director of the Public Health Laboratory 63, Goldsmith Street, Nottingham has kindly consented to tabulate for us the bacteriological examinations carried out in 1951 on specimens from the district, and this has been included in the text.

I should like to acknowledge the co-operation and valuable assistance given to this Department by Dr. Ludlam and his staff.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the continued encouragement of the members of the Council, the valuable assistance of my colleagues in other Departments, and the guidance and help of Dr. Tibbits, the County Medical Officer of Health.

I should also like to record my sincere thanks to Mr. W. R. Brownhill (Chief Sanitary Inspector) for his willing co-operation and to all members of the Health Department for their excellent team work.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

E. BEBBINGTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION "A"

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of District in Acres	6,482
Population (Registrar General's estimate— mid 1951) :—	
Home population (all ages) including members	
of the armed forces stationed in the area ..	50,220
Number of Inhabited Houses (according to Rate books) ..	14,557
Rateable Value	£300,922
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£1,186

VITAL STATISTICS

The following are extracts from the Vital Statistics for the year relating to Net Births and Deaths after correction for inward and outward transfers.

		Males	Females	Total
Live Births	Legitimate ..	362	335	697
	Illegitimate ..	19	19	38
	Total	381	354	735
Stillbirths	Legitimate ..	7	11	18
	Illegitimate ..	1	—	1
	Total	8	11	19
Deaths (at all ages)		246	261	507
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Legitimate ..	4	7	11
	Illegitimate ..	2	—	2
	Total	6	7	13

BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.. 15.01

STILLBIRTH RATE per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths) .. 25.19

DEATH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 10.10

The following tables compare the Birth, Death, Infant Mortality and the Maternal Mortality Rates over the past five years.

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of the population per annum ..	23.1	19.8	17.31	16.41	15.01
DEATH RATE per 1,000 of the population per annum ..	10.2	9.6	9.07	10.35	10.1
INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE— (deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births)	41.2	54.4	44.4	24.05	17.68

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Numbers of Deaths Registered		Rate per 1,000 Total Births (live and still)				
From Sepsis 1951	From Other Causes—1951	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Nil	Nil	0.91	1.05	1.17	1.23	Nil

The birth rate is the lowest recorded since 1939, and is lower than that of England and Wales as a whole.

The death rate is lower than last year but is in excess of the average for the past five years. It will be noted, however, that 51% of the deaths occurred in people over 70 years of age, and 71% in individuals who had passed their 60th birthday.

The Infantile Mortality Rate has again shown a remarkable decline and is considerably lower than at any other recorded time. It is well below the rate for England and Wales as a whole. It is less than one third of the figure recorded in 1948.

The following table compares the birth, death, infant mortality and maternal mortality rates for this district with those of England and Wales as a whole.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
Beeston and Stapleford	15.01	10.1	17.68	Nil
England and Wales	15.5	12.5	29.6	.79

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR

CAUSE	No. OF CASES
Prematurity	2
Congenital Deformity—(a) Atelectasis	4
(b) Hydrocephalus	1
Broncho-pneumonia	2

CAUSE	NO. OF CASES
Gastro-enteritis	1
Cerebral Convulsions and meningocele	1
Intra-cranial haemorrhage (breech delivery) ..	1
Inhalation of stomach contents associated with bronchiolitis	1

It will be observed that 61% of the deaths were due to prematurity or congenital defects.

The child who died from gastro-enteritis came from a satisfactory working class family who live in an old property in a fair state of repair. There were 8 neo-natal deaths (those occurring in the first month of life). Of these three were premature and five suffered from congenital defects, while one died from intracranial haemorrhage following a difficult labour.

SECTION "B"

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

(a) Provided by the County Council

Details of these services are provided for information by courtesy of the County Council.

Ambulance Facilities. The Nottinghamshire County Council have a comprehensive co-ordinated Ambulance Service covering the whole of the administrative County Area.

The ambulance requirements of the Beeston and Stapleford Urban District are in the main covered by the vehicles and personnel of the Beeston Ambulance Depot. The vehicle establishment of this Depot is four ambulances and one sitting case car. Since the inception of the National Health Service and the provision of a free Ambulance Service the demand for ambulance transport has steadily increased. The following will compare the demand during 1949, 1950 and 1951.

Calls	1951		1950	1949
Accident and Emergency ..	956	7021	6,668	6,446
Other	6,065			
Patients Carried				
Accident	283	8271	7,544	6,729
Emergency	700			
Treatment	6,819			
Infectious	79			
Maternity	208			
Other	182			
Total Mileage involved ..	75,612		77,640	75,981

Not all the patients resided in the area of the Beeston and Stapleford Urban District Council.

Methods by which the Public may obtain an Ambulance :—

- (a) IN EMERGENCY. Dial "O" (or 999 where the appropriate facility has been provided—the disc on the instrument will indicate this) and ask for "Ambulance." The telephone number, as indicated on the instrument, and the caller's

name and address should be given when requested. The Exchange will connect the caller with the main station concerned. The nature of the emergency and the address (or exact location in the case of an accident) to which the ambulance should be sent, should be clearly stated.

All urgent calls for accidents, sudden illness or maternity will be answered without question, and the Main Station will provide an ambulance either directly or through a Sub-Station.

- (b) NON-URGENT CALLS. These should be made to the County Ambulance Control, by dialling or asking for Nottingham 88771. Such calls, including routine hospital attendances, etc., will only be accepted when supported by a recommendation as to need from a Doctor, Nurse, Midwife, Dentist, or other responsible person. The following information should be given by a person making a call :—

His or her name and address,

Name and address of patient,

Patient to be conveyed from.....

to..... (Place or address in each case).

Time and date of ambulance required,

Type of case or nature of illness.

In these cases as much notice as possible should be given.

THE USE OF MESSENGERS.

Instead of telephoning, messengers may be sent direct to any station, sub-station or depot, but in emergency the method described above is preferable. It is to be emphasised that the dial " O " or " 999 " method should never be used except in circumstances of urgency. The service is free and no payment should be proffered to drivers or attendants.

It cannot be emphasised too strongly that the Ambulance Service is provided only for those patients who really require

it. Before recommending a patient for ambulance transport otherwise than in emergency, doctors, midwives, nurses, dentists and others should therefore be satisfied that the patient could not, owing to illness or disability, reasonably be expected to travel by public transport. The ambulance service may be abused at the expense of a patient where need is desperate—and at the cost of his life.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal sessions are held at the Beeston and Stapleford Centres as follows :—

DOVECOTE LANE, BEESTON .. Every Monday and Wednesday
afternoon, 2-4.30 p.m.

Pinfold Lane, Stapleford .. On alternate Thursday after-
noons, 2-4.30 p.m.

The Doctor is in attendance at each session.

CHILD WELFARE SESSIONS :

Dovecote Lane, Beeston

Tuesdays 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	}	Medical Officer attends the Centre on Tuesdays & Fridays & consults on alternate Thursdays by appoint- ment.
Thursdays ..		
Fridays ..		

Pinfold Lane, Stapleford

Mondays 2.0 to 4.30 p.m.	}	Medical Officer attends on Wed- nesdays each week, and on alter- nate Mondays.
Wednesdays ..		

Ordnance Depot, Chilwell

Alternate Wednesdays	}	Medical Officer attends every session.
10 a.m. to 12 noon		

Health Visitors are in attendance at each Ante-Natal and Child Welfare session.

IMMUNISATION CLINICS

Immunisation Clinics are held twice monthly, one being held at the Beeston Centre on the first Tuesday morning of the month and one at the Stapleford Centre on the first Friday afternoon of the month. Vaccination Clinics are arranged as necessary.

SCHOOL CLINICS

Dovecote Lane, Beeston

Mondays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon	}	Medical Officer attends on both days
Thursdays „		

Pinfold Lane, Stapleford,

Tuesdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon	}	Medical Officer attends on Tuesdays.
Fridays do.		

DENTAL CLINICS

Dovecote Lane, Beeston

Daily 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Pinfold Lane, Stapleford,

Thursdays	}	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon
		2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINICS

Dovecote Lane, Beeston :—

Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon	}	From first Tuesday in October to end of April.
Fridays, do.		

Pinfold Lane, Stapleford :—

Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	}	From first Tuesday in October to end of April.
Fridays, do.		

SPEECH THERAPY CLINICS

1. Monday afternoon and Wednesday all day in Beeston.
2. Monday and Thursday mornings in Stapleford.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY CLINICS

Alternate Wednesday mornings, 10.0 to 12.0 noon—Beeston.

Alternate Friday afternoons, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.—Stapleford.

HOME HELP SERVICE

The expansion of this service continues, and at the time of writing three full-time and sixteen-part-time Home Helps are employed by the Nottinghamshire County Council in this district.

Home Helps are available for households where domestic help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age. The charge for their services is now 2/6 per hour, but the County Council's Scale of Assistance is applied in cases where the householder is unable to afford the standard charge.

A Sub-Organiser and a Case-Worker are employed in this district and have office accommodation at Dovecote Lane Clinic, Beeston. The telephone number is Beeston 56603.

DAY NURSERIES

There are two non-residential Day Nurseries in the district, a fifty-place one at Stapleford and a smaller forty-place one at Beeston.

The demand for female labour in the district is falling, and consequently there has been a substantial reduction in the waiting lists for both Day Nurseries. Priority still is given to those cases where the mother is of necessity the bread winner.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

The provision of draught-proof cots with hot-water bottles, blankets, etc., and an ambulance is made for all premature infants requiring transportation to hospital. They are accompanied by a Midwife or Health Visitor.

Similarly equipped cots are provided for such infants nursed at home.

The services of a Consultant Paediatrician are available when required.

(b) Provided by Other Bodies

RHEUMATISM CLINIC

A Rheumatism Clinic held in the Chilwell Memorial Hall is run by the British Red Cross Detachment, two sessions being held weekly,

on Wednesday evening and Saturday afternoon during the months October to May.

Patients are treated on production of a Doctor's certificate ; three masseurs (two from the General Hospital and one from the Red Cross Detachment) being engaged.

NURSING IN THE HOME

1. **Infectious Diseases.** All cases of Infectious Disease which cannot effectively be isolated at home and nursed by members of the household are removed to Isolation Hospitals. No assistance is available from any other source for nursing infectious disease cases at home.

2. **General.** There are six district nurses operating in the district, four appointed by the Beeston Nursing Association, one by the Chilwell, Attenborough and Toton Nursing Association, and one by the Stapleford Nursing Association. These Associations function on behalf of the Local Health Authority.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Specimens from cases or suspected cases of Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Enteric Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Pneumonia, Dysentery, Food Poisoning and complications of Pregnancy and the Puerperium are sent for examination at the Public Health Laboratory, 63, Goldsmith Street, Nottingham. There is no charge for this service. A small stock of tubes, swabs, etc., for these purposes is kept at the Health Department, Beeston.

SCABIES AND PEDICULOSIS

The Scabies Clinic at Bramcote continues to function. On receipt of a request from the Local Medical Practitioners, Factory Medical Officers (all of whom have been circularised that this clinic is still functioning), School Medical Officers or any other source, arrangements are made for those concerned to attend at the Special Scabies Clinic at Bramcote Park for treatment.

The patients are given a hot bath and are treated twice, usually on successive days, with Benzyl Benzoate.

A Benzyl Benzoate product with a vanishing cream base has been used successfully on very small children for whom the normal 25% Benzoate emulsion proves too irritating.

Lethane Oil is still supplied free to cases of Pediculosis.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The Mother's Club continues to prosper, under the Chairmanship of Miss Harrison, Health Visitor, and remains an excellent medium for the dissemination of propaganda of Health Education. A Branch Club has been formed in the Chilwell Ward.

The present Secretary is Mrs. Boothby who also acts as Chairman.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1951

The following are the results of medical examinations of Council employees in connection with the Council's Superannuation and Sick Pay Schemes.

Number of Superannuation examinations	..	12
Number of examinations for Sick Pay Scheme	..	46
Number Accepted	.. .. .	42
Number Rejected	.. .. .	1
Number accepted conditionally	.. .. .	3

There were also 15 examinations made of workmen who had been absent for periods of over one month.

SECTION "C"

Prevalence of, and Control Over, Infectious and other Diseases

On receipt of notification of an Infectious Disease the following procedure is put into practice :—

- (a) In cases of Scarlet Fever, Poliomyelitis, Cerebro-Spinal Fever or Diphtheria, etc., the home of the patient is visited by one of the Sanitary Inspectors, who reports regarding the home conditions, contacts, and the advisability of removal to hospital. Swabs are taken where necessary and sent to the Public Health Laboratory for investigation for bacteria, and the Health Department arrange the removal to hospital of all cases requiring hospital treatment or isolation. The Health Visitor and/or School Nurse is also notified of all appropriate cases, and it is her duty to visit and educate the parents regarding contact periods, isolation periods, and to follow up school and pre-school contacts who are susceptible.

Disinfection of premises and library books is carried out by the staff of the Health Department as and when necessary. Head teachers of the schools in the district are notified of all cases of infection occurring amongst their children. They, too, are required to notify the Health Department of any cases of infection occurring in their schools as soon as they become aware of such.

In cases of Measles and Whooping Cough the Sanitary Inspector does not visit, but an informative letter is sent to the parents instructing them in the duties of isolation and quarantine, and pointing out the penalties for neglect.

Since so many complaints have been received from members of the public concerning children suffering from Whooping Cough who have not been isolated adequately, the Health Visitor and/or School Nurse now visits such notified cases.

Wherever possible in cases of suspected food poisoning all utensils and all food still remaining from meals taken during the 24 hours preceding the onset of symptoms are submitted for examination.

In the event of an epidemic of food poisoning, dysentery, etc., the co-operation of the Public Health Laboratory staff is requested.

Cases of, and Deaths from, Notifiable Diseases during the past five years.

Disease	Total Cases Notified				Cases admitted to H hospital	Total Deaths				
	1947	1948	1949	1950		1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Scarlet Fever	58	95x	107x	98	67	1	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	5x	2x	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia and Post Abortive Sepsis	3	4	9	5	2	1	1	0	1	0
Pneumonia	12	12	29	39	43	18	17o	23	20	16
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	41	67	60x	49	46	26	11	22*	20	14
	2†	8†	9†	8†	10†					
Tuberculosis—Other Forms	7	5	8	8	5	5	4	3	5	1
	1†	1†	1†							
Erysipelas	6	4	4	9	8	0	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis—Paralytic					2					
Non-Paralytic	5	4	18	2	1	0	1	1	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	568	345x	703	158	938	1	1	0	0	2
Whooping Cough	55	141	36	247	188	1	0	1	2	1
Dysentery	1	0	0	3	41	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Encephalitis infective.. .. .	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Food Poisoning	0	0	3	19	16	0	0	0	0	0

† Inward transfers—no actual notification received.

o Includes one death from Acute Primary Pneumonia

* Includes two cases discovered after death.

x Includes non-civilians.

DIPHTHERIA

Although no case of Diphtheria was notified during the year it must again be stressed that the need for immunisation is as great as ever.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

This function is carried out by the District Medical Officer of Health, acting, with the consent of the Urban District Council, as an Agent of the County Council.

Number of persons primarily vaccinated during 1951:—

(i) Under Public Health Department arrangements	..	166
(ii) By Private Practitioners .. .. .	..	153

Number of persons re-vaccinated (during 1951):—

(i) Under Public Health Department arrangements	..	12
(ii) By Private Practitioners .. .. .	..	45

Number of children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1951:—

	Born in year							Tot. Imm.
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1942 —46	1937 —41	
No. Immunised	54	520	571	626	777	3455	3099	9102

Total of children under 15 in area 12,099

No. immunised 75.25%

POLIOMYELITIS

There were three isolated cases of poliomyelitis notified during the year. One case was non-paralytic, while there was a very mild degree of paralysis in another, which is now reported as improved. No case died, but the remaining case, an adult, has a severe degree of paralysis in the lower limbs.

FOOD POISONING

13 confirmed cases of Food Poisoning, representing three outbreaks, occurred during the year, and 9 of these were in the fourth quarter.

In all cases an agent able to cause the outbreak was isolated.

In two cases staphylococcus aureus was discovered and in nine salmonella typhi murium was the causal organism, while in the other two cases a multiplicity of organisms was recovered from the suspected foodstuff. In four cases the hygienic conditions under which the food was stored prior to eating were unsatisfactory.

In all the cases the food related to the outbreak was eaten at home.

There were no deaths.

It would appear appropriate to include in this Report a short account of a small epidemic which presented one or two interesting features.

The causal organism recovered from the faeces in each case was Salmonella Typhi-murium and all conformed to phage type 'B.'

In no case was any sample of food available but one supplier used by two families had premises which were rat infested. Anti-rodent measures were taken, but none of the rats caught were found to be infected.

The outbreak, which started on 29.9.51, soon involved three families (1 Adult and 5 children).

On 6.11.51 one of these children played with an infant cousin who became ill on the following day, and who eventually infected the mother.

By 19.11.51 in 4 children a carrier state still remained, with repeated recurrences of the original manifestations, and these children were admitted to Derwent Isolation Hospital for appropriate treatment.

I think this small epidemic has been of interest because of

- (a) The possibility of direct spread of infection in the case of the infant mentioned, and the subsequent infection of the mother, and

- (b) By demonstrating that the carrier state in salmonella can be prolonged for many weeks, and that in children recurrence of symptoms is possible during the carrier stage.

DYSENTERY

41 cases of dysentery occurred in the district during 1951. This number included an epidemic in the Day Nursery at Stapleford, the course of which is worthy of note :—

On a casual visit to the Day Nursery at Stapleford on Friday, the 13th April, it was observed that eight children were passing unusual stools. These were examined and the children confirmed as suffering from Sonnei Dysentery.

In spite of rigorous preventive measures, the infection very quickly spread through the nursery, and by the 20th 25 children had been affected and two members of the staff. It was ascertained that there had been no lapse in the hygienic control of the nursery.

The nursery, after consultation with the County Medical Officer, was closed, and a complete disinfection of toilet requisites, food utensils, blankets, etc. was carried out.

It seemed poor Public Health to permit the infected children, while they were ambulant, to roam on the streets and spread their infection, so the nursery was re-opened but only to those who had had dysentery, the healthy children being excluded from the nursery until rectal swabs taken at weekly intervals were negative.

The actual illness was mainly of a mild type although the children were apt to remain as carriers for two to three weeks.

Rectal swabs of the children and samples from the members of the staff were taken at the onset. The four food handlers in the kitchen proved negative.

The source of infection could not be traced to any particular foodstuff, but it is considered that this infection was introduced to the nursery by a child who was a missed case during the week in question, his parents having been mildly affected.

**BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT IN
1951 ON SPECIMENS FROM BEESTON
AND STAPLEFORD U.D.**

1. Clinical Specimens (from General Practitioners and M.O.H.).

Nose and Throat swabs ..	76	22 positive haem. streps. 4, Positive Vincent's infection.
Sputa	37	8 Positive T.B.
Faeces	290	23 Positive Salm. typhi- murium 81 Positive Sh. sonnei.
Urines	24	
Miscellaneous	34	
Total ..	461	

II. Number of cases or symptomless excreters of **Sh. sonnei** diagnosed 26. Number of cases or symptomless excreters of **Salm. typhimurium** diagnosed 9.

III. 83 Samples of Milk, 3 of Water and 70 of Ice Cream were examined as also were 36 rats and mice, the details being set forth later in this report.

TUBERCULOSIS
New Cases and Mortality during 1951.

Age Period (Years)	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1—	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
	1*							
10—	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
15—	6							
	1*	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
20—	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
		1*						
25—	3	9	0	0	1	2	0	0
	3*	3*						
35—	5	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
	1*							
45—	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
55—	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
65 and Upwards	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Totals	26 6*	20 4*	4	1	5	9	1	0

* Inward Transfers—no actual notification received.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR 1951.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BEESTON AND STAPLEFORD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEWEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my report for 1951, my tenth year in the service of this Authority.

SECTION "D" SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA WATER

With the exception of a few isolated properties, the whole of the district obtains its water from the Nottingham Corporation. The supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity, has no plumbo-solvent action and no complaints have been received.

The following table gives particulars of samples taken by your Inspectors during the year.

No. of the Sample	Source of Supply	Where Taken	Examined by	Result
1	Deep well	House tap	Public Analyst	(a) of suitable bacterial quality for human consumption. (b) Excessively hard and could be expected to give heavy scale deposits on boilers and other water heating appliances.
2	Deep well	House tap	Public Health Laboratory	Satisfactory.
3	Well	House tap	Public Health Laboratory	Satisfactory .
4	Well	House tap	Public Analyst	Of satisfactory bacterial and chemical quality for human consumption.
5	Mains	House tap	Public Health Laboratory	Satisfactory.
6	Mains	House tap	Public Analyst	Of satisfactory bacteriological and chemical quality for human consumption.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

Refuse Collection. The delivery of two rear-loading fore and aft tipping vehicles during 1951 further improved our fleet, which is now one of which the district can truly be proud. All the five vehicles regularly used on refuse collection have loaders' compartments, a very necessary provision. Our fleet now comprises :—

- 3 S. and D. fore and aft tipping vehicles.
- 1 S. and D. rear loading moving floor vehicle.
- 2 Guy side loading vehicles (one a spare).
- 1 Guy vehicle used mainly (or salvage work).
- 2 Brush electric Ponies for Waste Food Collection.

To counteract shortage of labour an incentive bonus scheme was introduced in the middle of the year and has proved most successful. A weekly collection is being maintained throughout the district.

Refuse Disposal. For the past two years I have referred to the sorely needed improvements to the Destructor plant and last year intimated that plans had been forwarded to the Ministry for their comments, and, it was hoped, sanction to proceed.

Sanction has unfortunately been withheld 'in view of the change in the economic situation.' It is still hoped, however, that permission may be granted to proceed with the two most urgent requirements, dust control and improved cleansing and messing facilities for the men.

Salvage of Waste Materials. Materials to the total value of approximately £12,799 have been salvaged and sold during the year ended 31.3.52, an increase of no less than £5,962 over the previous year. The profit on salvage amounted to £8,437. These high figures were mainly due to the fantastic rise in waste paper prices and it is most unlikely that they will ever be repeated.

At the time of writing, paper prices are falling rapidly and many Local Authorities who are not, as we are, in the fortunate position of having a contract with the Board Mills, are unable to get rid of their waste paper, a situation which last occurred in the middle of 1949.

The following table shows how rapidly and drastically prices have fallen :—

Prices paid	Mixed papers	Fibreboard Containers	Newspapers
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Up to 1.4.52	16 0 0	19 0 0	22 15 0
from 1.4.52-4.5.52	13 0 0	14 5 0	18 0 0
from 5.5.52-6.7.52	8 10 0	9 10 0	14 15 0
after 7.7.52	7 10 0	8 10 0	10 0 0

We must not lose sight of the fact that salvage is merely another form of disposal, and so long as we can salvage and sell materials at a cost less than the disposal cost per ton of our general refuse, then we are the gainers.

**Particulars of Materials Salvaged during the year ended
31st March, 1952 :—**

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT SOLD				VALUE		
	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	554	18	2	0	9205	3	7
Textiles	21	4	2	21	489	18	9
Raw Kitchen Waste ..	448	10	2	0	1326	3	10
Baled Tins	463	14	2	0	1660	1	9
Scrap Iron	41	15	0	0	107	13	9
Miscellaneous	1	5	0	13	9	17	0
	1531	8	1	6	£12798	18	8
Steam					90	0	0
Bonus from Paper from Thames Board Mills— March/June, 1951 ..					28	15	0
	1531	8	1	6	£12917	13	8

SALVAGE OF WASTE MATERIALS

Table showing amounts and values of materials salvaged during the past four years :—

Year Ended	Waste Paper		Textiles		Kitchen Waste		Ferrous Metals		Miscellaneous		Total	
	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value	tons Weight	£ Value
31.3.52	555	9205	21	490	449	1326	505	1768	1	10	1531	12799
31.3.51	559	4155	11	147	416	1146	568	1382	1	6	1555	6837
31.3.50	533	3060	11	111	385	978	625	1275	3	6	1556	5484
31.3.49	428	2830	18	209	230	345	558	883	3	21	1237	4288

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health made by the Sanitary Inspectors :—

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	21	8	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) above in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	172	137	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworker's premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ..	193	145	Nil	Nil

Cases in which defects were found :—

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were			No. of Cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Cleanliness (S .1)	3	3	—	—
Ventilation (S 4)	1	1	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
Unsuitable	4	4	1	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
Total	8	8	1	—

Outwork. 199 Outworkers were notified in the August lists as required by Sec. 110 (i) (c) (3).

They were employed as follows :—

Wearing Apparel, making, etc.	172
Hair Nets	3
Lace, lace curtains and nets	22
Curtains and furniture hangings	1
Making of cardboard boxes	1
	<hr/>
	199
	<hr/>

Of the 199 Outworkers notified, 182 resided within the Urban District and 17 outside, these latter being re-notified to the Local Authorities concerned.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE

We are often reminded of the very serious damage that is caused by rats in warehouses, food premises, etc. resulting in heavy financial loss throughout the country, but of even more importance from a public health standpoint is the fact that rats are the carriers of disease.

In this connection it is interesting to note that 36 of the rats and mice trapped or poisoned by the Rodent Officer were sent to the Public Health laboratory for examination and in 7 cases Salmonella organisms were isolated.

These factors must be taken into consideration in assessing the value of the Rodent Officers work, which he has continued with vigour during 1951.

The scheme of free treatment of domestic premises has again encouraged early notification, which is followed by prompt action.

All the district sewers were again test baited and treated where necessary.

The following is a summary of the work done in the area during 1951 :—

No. of Complaints received	418
No. of Premises treated :—	
Private Dwellings	353
Business Premises	21
Council Property	8
	<hr/>
	382
No. of Visits	2253

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

Summary of Inspections

Housing Act Inspections and Reinspections	1900
Public Health Inspections and Reinspections	1205
Overcrowding or rehousing	53
Stables and Pig Styes	39
Animals and Fowls	42
Smoke Abatement	53
Refuse Accumulation	52
Dustbins	1295
Vermin	68
Outworkers	212
Factories	57
Schools	19
Shops Act	175
Infectious Diseases	248
Storage of Petroleum and Carbide	27
Re. Moveable Dwellings	20
Number of Interviews	288
Miscellaneous	309
Places of Entertainment	34
Applications for Building Licences	1
Refuse Collection and Salvage	395
Number of Visits made for the purpose of Inspecting and testing	
Drainage to New Buildings	335
Number of Visits made re. Existing Drainage	680
Number of Blocked Drains Cleared by Council Workmen ..	449
Number of Rooms Disinfected in Connection with Infectious	
Diseases	104
Number of premises disinfested	5
Food Poisoning	44
River Pollution	74
Closet Conversions	15
Rag Flock Act	6

SECTION “E”—HOUSING

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1470
---	------

(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose ..	3112
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations ..	7
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	7
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	3
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	641

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	708
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	44
(2) Numbers of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners	38
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ..	4

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 14

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) by Owners 10

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners .. 1

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 2

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 3

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made nil

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit nil

4. Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding :—

As pointed out previously it is impossible without carrying out a survey to give figures indicating at all accurately the degree of overcrowding in the district. Even on the standard set by the Housing Act, 1936, and which is considered to be a very low standard, it is thought that the amount of overcrowding is relatively high.

NEW HOUSES BUILT

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

By the Local Authority—Permanent	184
Pre-fabricated	nil
By private enterprise	46
	<hr/>
	230
	<hr/>

This brings the number of post-war houses built to the end of 1951 to 1512.

By the Local Authority—Permanent	968
Pre-fabricated	100
By private enterprise	444
(Including five rebuilt war-damaged houses)	
	<hr/>
	1512
	<hr/>

REPORT OF THE HOUSING WELFARE OFFICER ON THE YEAR 1951

The following table compares the work done by the Department during the year with that done in 1950.

	1950	1951
Number of new Houses let	201	173
Number of new Bungalows let	—	16
Number of Council dwellings which became vacant either by the tenant exchanging into another Council house, or relinquishing the tenancy ..	49	74
Number of Council tenants who exchanged dwellings on the Housing Estates	55	38
Number of exchanges effected between the tenants of privately owned houses and Council houses ..	31	40

Number of Applicants housed from the Council's waiting list for housing accommodation	213	214
Number of New Applications received	439	620
Number of Interviews and Housing Enquiries carried out	2,897	3,842
Number of Visits made by the Housing Welfare Officer	1,021	977

SECTION " F "

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Summary of Visits

In July 1951 a further additional Sanitary Inspector was appointed, and this enabled much more time to be spent on the inspection and supervision of food premises, and the conditions under which foods are prepared, handled, stored and sold in the district. Vigorous efforts have been made to bring all such premises up to the standards required by the Food and Drugs Acts and the Bye-Laws adopted early in 1950, and a great deal of progress has been made, mainly due to the efforts of Mr. Jones, the Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector, who has undertaken the bulk of this work.

The Clean Food Guild, which held its first Annual General Meeting in January 1952 has also played an important part in our crusade for better hygiene in connection with food distribution.

Below I set out the details of the visits made to food premises :—

Bakehouses	87
Butchers' Shops	157
Ice Cream Premises	205
Other food premises	574
Food Inspections	187
Milk Sampling	66
Water Supply	3
Fried Fish Shops	93
Cafe Premises and Restaurants	67

Dairies (Retailers)	38
Dairyman's Vehicles	41
Slaughterhouses	4
Licensed Premises	2

A. Milk Supply

No. of retail distributors (excluding producer-retailers) with dairy premises in district who are registered with this Local Authority	9
No. of retail distributors with dairy premises in the area of other Local Authorities who are registered to retail milk in this district.	6
No. of producer-retailers	2
No. of persons selling bottled milk only (already bottled when received)	54
4 Distributors with retail dairy premises have been removed from the register during the year, these in each case having sold out to larger firms.	

Milk (Special Designations) Act 1949.

Number of licensed Pasteurisation Plants in the district ..	1
Number of Supplementary Licences issued to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	6
Number of Supplementary Licences issued to sell Pasteurised Milk	6
Number of Supplementary Licences issued to sell sterilised milk	2
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk.	10
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to sell Accredited Milk	1
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to sell Pasteurised Milk	17
Number of Dealers' Licences issued to sell Sterilised Milk	36

Milk Sampling

83 samples of milk were taken during the year and submitted for examination at the Public Health Laboratory. Of the 83, 80

were reported as entirely satisfactory, three failing to pass the Methylene Blue Test

It should be mentioned that where the atmospheric shade temperature in the immediate vicinity of samples of Pasteurised Milk has exceeded 65°F, the Methylene Blue Test shall be void. This applied in the case of one of the above-mentioned samples reported as satisfactory.

Results of all laboratory tests of samples, whether favourable or adverse, were communicated to the persons from whom the samples were obtained. Two of the satisfactory samples were taken from schools.

Where unsatisfactory results were obtained steps were taken with the dairies concerned to try to prevent a repetition.

On the whole 80 satisfactory samples out of a total of 83 can be taken as a very gratifying result.

The samples taken were as follows :

Type of Milk.	No. of Samples taken.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
T. T.	1	1	—
Pasteurised	51	48	3 (Failed Methylene Blue Test)
T. T. Pasteurised	26	26	—
Sterilised	5	5	—

Food and Drugs Act, 1938

The Nottinghamshire County Council are the Authority responsible for the administration of the above Act and we are indebted to Mr. Gregory, the Chief Food and Drugs Inspector, for the following particulars of work done during 1951.

	Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
Samples of various food and drugs examined by the Public Analyst ..	50	50	—
Samples of Milk examined by the Inspector (Gerber Test).. ..	154	154	—
Samples of Milk submitted to Public Analyst	13	9	4*
Samples of Milk examined under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-1949	75	73	2

* The details of the four samples of milk reported by the Public Analyst as unsatisfactory are as follows :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Contained small amount of added water | } The Vendor was prosecuted and fined £5 plus £5 5s. costs. |
| 2. Contained 4.4 parts added water | |
| 3. Contained 7.1 parts added water | |
| 4. 12.1% deficient in Milk-Fat 3.6 parts added water—Producer cautioned. | |

B. ICE CREAM

There were at the end of 1951, 127 premises registered in the district for the sale and/or manufacture of Ice Cream. They can be classified as follows :—

No. registered to manufacture ice cream by heat treatment	3
No. registered to manufacture ice cream by the cold mix process	10
No. registered for sale only of ice cream	127

During the year 205 inspections were made of ice cream premises, and 86 samples of ice cream were taken. 16 of these were examined by the Public Analyst for fat content which varied between 5.8% and 12.4%, with an average of 9.02%. The remaining 70 samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test at the Public Health Laboratory and below is a summary of the results obtained by the Bacteriologist.

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
56	9	4	1

The following is an explanation of the above grades :—

Grade					Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue
1	..	..	..	..	4 hours or more
2	..	..	..	..	2½ to 4 hours
3	..	..	..	..	½ to 2 hours
4	..	..	..	..	0 hours

Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice-cream and to the experimental error of the laboratory test itself, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results of any given sample. Judgment should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period, 50 per cent of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent into Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

CONDEMNED FOOD

Arrowroot 14 lbs.	Fish 54 lbs.	Paste 10 lbs.
Bacon 129 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Fruit Juice 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	Sugar 23 lbs.
Butter 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Fruit Squash 4 bottles	Sweets 16 lbs.
Biscuits 3 lbs.	Meat Tinned 3293 lbs.	Soup Tinned 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Beverage 3 bottles	Milk Tinned 297 lbs.	Sausage 72 lbs.
Cereals 928 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	Mustard 4 lbs.	Salad Cream 2 bottles
Cheese 79 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	Margarine 11 lbs.	Sauce 4 bottles
Tinned Chickens 34 lbs.	Meat 13 lbs.	Sandwich Spread 1 jar
Cake 26 lbs.	Nuts 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Tea 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Cake Mixture 84 lbs.	Ovaltine 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Tomatoes Tinned 832 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Fruit Tinned 1287 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Preserves 188 lbs.	Vegetables Tinned 359 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Fish Tinned 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Pudding Tinned 16 lbs.	Vegetables 10 lbs.
Fruit 340 lbs.	Pickles 80 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Wafers 53 lbs.

I would like to conclude by expressing my appreciation to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued interest and support, to Mr. Jones, the additional Inspectors and the clerical staff of the Department for their loyalty and continued good work, and to Dr. Bebbington and my colleagues in other Departments for their help and co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. R. BROWNHILL,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

